COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

Defense National Stockpile Center
Defense Installation Restoration Program

Baton Rouge Depot
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

December 2002

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Defense Installation Restoration Program

Baton Rouge Depot
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

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Submitted to:

Defense National Stockpile Center
Environmental Division
8725 John J. Kingman Rd.
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060

Submitted by:

Guild Communications
5010 Sunnyside Avenue, Suite 201
Beltsville, MD 20705

Under:

Contract No. SPO833-00-M-0209

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Executive Summary

This Community Relations Plan has been developed as part of the Defense National Stockpile Center's environmental stewardship efforts known as the Installation Restoration Program. The Plan is for the Baton Rouge Depot in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. It is part of an ongoing commitment to inform residents of the area about our environmental restoration activities at the Depot. A series of interviews was conducted with private citizens, elected officials and corporate neighbors of the Depot to prepare this plan.

The primary components are:

- Overview of the Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program,
- Key environmental restoration priorities at the Baton Rouge Depot,
- Community priorities for information and involvement with Baton Rouge Depot environmental initiatives.

The Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program is a nationwide effort to identify and resolve environmental impacts that may have resulted from past operations, practices or mishaps on our depots. A Final Preliminary Assessment, published in 1998, produced the following findings, results, and action.

The only area of concern on the Baton Rouge Depot was the lead storage area on the west side of North Sherwood Forest Drive. Lead ingots were stored outside on the ground over gravel. (Other lead ingots are stored on the east side of the Depot, but on concrete pads.)

In 2002, the Depot removed the top 12 inches (1,500 cubic yards) of soil from the area where lead ingots were stored on gravel. Subsequent tests indicated that no lead-contaminated soil remains. The excavated soil was placed on a concrete pad at the northwest corner of the Depot and has since been transported to a regulated disposal site.

This Community Relations Plan serves as the Depot's planning document for community relations activities designed to inform and involve the public. It is a living document that guides the Depot through the ongoing process of outreach and communication to the community.

Section 1: Introduction

This Community Relations Plan has been developed as part of the Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program for the Baton Rouge Depot, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. As part of this ongoing program, this Plan informs residents of the Baton Rouge area about our environmental restoration activities at the Depot. The plan describes the Installation Restoration Program and how it relates to the Baton Rouge Depot, the environmental issues expressed by local residents, and community relations activities that may be scheduled to maintain open and effective communications with our Baton Rouge neighbors.

Baton Rouge area residents helped us with the development of this Community Relations Plan. They willingly discussed their environmental interests and, specifically, their thoughts about operations at the Baton Rouge Depot. Those interviewed included local officials, regulators, and neighbors.

This Community Relations Plan is required under federal laws and regulations, including the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, commonly known as the Superfund, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, (SARA), and the National Contingency Plan, a federal regulation which implements CERCLA/SARA.

This Community Relations Plan is available for public review at the East Baton Rouge Parish Library, Greenwood Springs Regional Branch, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and at the Depot during normal business hours.

Section 2: Installation Restoration Program

The Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program is part of a nationwide effort to identify and resolve environmental impacts that may have resulted from past operations, practices or mishaps on our depots.

The objectives of the Installation Restoration Program are to:

- identify former storage, waste, spill, and disposal sites
- evaluate the extent and nature of any environmental impacts
- take the appropriate remedial action

If substances posing an immediate threat to human health or the environment are discovered, steps are taken immediately to control them.

The Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program consists of several phases. The typical phases are:

- Preliminary Assessment
- Site Inspection
- Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
- Decision Document
- Remedial Design
- Remedial Action
- Site Closeout (No Further Action Decision Document)

A **Preliminary Assessment,** the first phase of the program, determines whether past operations or mishaps have contributed to any environmental impacts at the depot. This assessment identifies where, at the depot, environmental issues might exist. The assessment information is gathered through interviews with past and present depot employees and an extensive review of historical and operational records.

If the potential for environmental impacts exists, a **Site Inspection** is conducted. This involves collecting and analyzing soil, groundwater (water found below the land surface, used as a source of water for artesian wells and springs) and surface water samples from an identified area. The analysis determines the presence or absence of possible environmental impacts.

If substances exist that may pose a threat to human health, welfare or the environment, but they do not require an immediate response, we begin a **Remedial Investigation**. This phase involves a more detailed inspection and analysis than that conducted during the Site Inspection. In this phase we try to define the precise nature and extent of the environmental impact. If groundwater is affected, hydrogeological studies (the study of the geology of groundwater, with particular emphasis on the chemistry and movement of water) are conducted to learn the water flow direction and speed. This information is necessary for the development of remedial alternatives in the Feasibility Study.

The **Feasibility Study** is conducted to identify and develop management alternatives, which may range from no action to full remediation. We evaluate these alternatives according to technical practicality, cost effectiveness, regulatory requirements, environmental impact and community relations. A proposed remedial alternative is identified. We invite the public to comment on the proposed action. The Feasibility Study activities begin during the **Remedial Investigation** phase.

A **Decision Document,** or Record of Decision, stating the chosen remedial alternative from the Feasibility Study, is written at this point, and, with input from the regulators and the public, is adopted.

The **Remedial Design** phase comes after a decision has been made on which remedial alternative to pursue. The Remedial Design, developed on the basis of the Feasibility Study, is a detailed design of the selected Remedial Action. The design includes specifications and design drawings. The Remedial Design is used to implement the Remedial Action.

During the **Remedial Action** phase, we begin to correct the environmental impact to a level that will protect public health, welfare and the environment. Covering a landfill with an impermeable cap (a cover through which substances cannot pass), pumping and treating impacted groundwater, and removing contaminated soil for disposal at a landfill are examples of remedial measures that might be selected.

If the identified sites do not contain substances that pose a threat to human health or the environment, the information gathered is used to support a **No Further Action Decision Document**. A No Further Action Decision Document is also routinely issued at the conclusion of any remediation (**Site Closeout**). The No Further Action Decision Document is issued to state regulatory agencies for agreement. The document is then released to the public for a 30-day comment period.

We welcome and encourage public participation throughout this process. In fact, each of the action steps of this program is coordinated with the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality. In addition, resident concerns are an important part of all Installation Restoration Program decision-making.

Section 3: Depot Background and Final Preliminary Assessment Results

The Baton Rouge Depot is located just north of the intersection of Choctaw and Sherwood Forest Drives in Baton Rogue, LA. The Depot is operated by the Defense Logistics Agency under the National Stockpile Program. The program was established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act to avoid dependence on foreign sources of essential materials during times of national emergencies.

The Baton Rouge Depot was constructed in 1942. It served as a processing and storage depot for materials for the U.S. Army during World War II. In June 1947, the Depot was deactivated and sold to private business. It was reactivated in July 1951 during the Korean conflict and used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for processing and storage and shipment of materials.

In May 1955, the installation was transferred to the U.S. Air Force for use as a storage facility. In 1960, the facility was transferred to the General Services Administration with the Defense National Stockpile Center (DNSC) as the prime user, storing strategic materials.

The DNSC was transferred to the Defense Logistics Agency in 1988. Today the DNSC stores 91 commodities in 88 storage sites throughout the United States. The Baton Rouge Depot is one of these sites. It consists of three warehouses and two outside storage yards. Commodities stored on the site are bauxite, lead, tin and graphite. Currently, the Depot encompasses 133 acres.

The Baton Rouge Depot also manages eight additional depots located in Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, Tennessee, and South Carolina.

The current function of the Baton Rouge Depot is management and disposition of its inventory of materials and those of and its satellite operations. Most materials, primarily bauxite, graphite, lead and tin, have been purchased by private industry. These are shipped to the buyers on a scheduled basis.

Current plans are for most or all of the remaining materials at the Depot to be shipped to buyers within about four years. This, of course, depends upon market conditions.

Lead, tin, and bauxite are stored outside. About 100 tons of lead and approximately 12,000 tons of tin are on concrete pads. Approximately 700,000 tons of bauxite are in six large piles on the ground. Vegetation has been allowed to grow on the piles to stabilize them. Roughly 1,000 tons of graphite are stored indoors in drums.

In 1992, an investigation was initiated to determine if lead ingots stored directly on unimproved soil exhibited leaching of the lead into the soil. Analysis of the soil samples indicated that leaching of lead was limited to the top 12 inches of soil, with horizontal migration of lead limited to approximately 24 inches from the former lead piles. These lead piles were about 25 yards from the property line.

In 1998, the Final Preliminary Assessment was published. The assessment focused on the four pathways through which substances can enter the environment: soil, groundwater, surface water, and air.

Findings of the Final Preliminary Assessment

The only area of concern was the lead storage area on the west side of the Depot and North Sherwood Forest Drive. Lead ingots were stored outside on the ground over gravel. (Other lead ingots are stored on the east side of the Depot, but on concrete pads.) (Figure 1)

Soil is the primary pathway of concern. In 2002, the Depot removed the top 12 inches (1,500 cubic yards) of soil from the area where lead ingots were stored on gravel. Subsequent tests indicated that no lead-contaminated soil remains. The excavated soil was placed in five piles on a concrete pad at the northwest corner of the Depot. It has since been transported to a regulated disposal site in accordance with Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality and Department of Transportation regulations.

The remaining lead ingots are currently stored on concrete pads on the east side of the Depot. As these are shipped from the Depot, the soil immediately adjacent to the pads will be tested for lead residue.

(During loading and transport of an early bauxite shipment, some material spilled from several trucks, and lightly coated parts of the street with the bauxite's characteristic red dust. The problem was corrected as soon as the Depot manager was made aware of it.)

Groundwater was tested during the investigation of lead-contaminated soil where lead ingots were stored on gravel over bare earth. Discussions with Water Department personnel indicated that lead was not detected during routine monitoring of drinking water.

Surface water is conveyed through seven outfalls that discharge to storm drains, canals and streams and then to the Comite River. The monitoring conducted at the Baton Rouge storm water discharge indicated that constituents, including metals, were not detected above laboratory detection levels. Distances to any sensitive areas such as fisheries and wetlands areas as well as the immobility of potential contaminants indicate that there is low potential for impact to these areas.

Air is possibly affected by particles becoming airborne suspected to occur primarily when the materials are being loaded. The soil in the area is sandy clay, and it is subject to being blown by heavy winds. The Baton Rouge Depot has received no complaints from neighbors about airborne dust. Additionally, no reports of adverse health effects suggesting an airborne release of contaminants from operations at the Depot have been received or are anticipated.

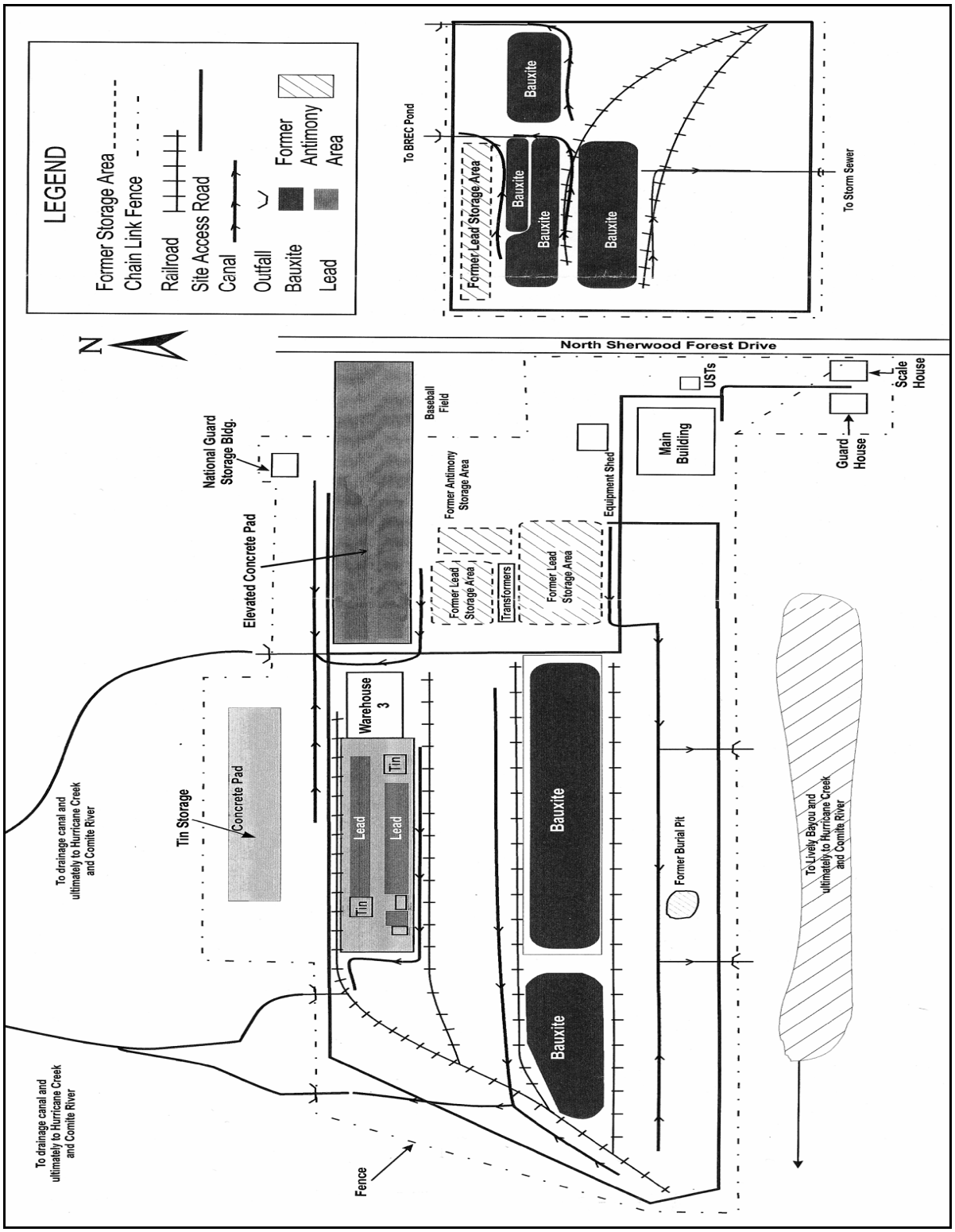

Figure 1. Site Layout Map
Baton Rouge Depot, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Section 4: Area Profile

Community Profile

The Baton Rouge Depot is located in southeastern Louisiana in East Baton Rouge Parish. The site consists of three warehouses and two outside storage sheds on 133 acres. The Depot is bordered on the north by residential housing and North Sherwood Forest Park. To the east are undeveloped lands, and a business district is located to the south and west. The Depot was originally located outside of the city of Baton Rouge, but the area was annexed by the city in 1978, and growth continues in the area today.

The towns of Red Oak, Broadmoore, Harelson, Millerville and Baton Rouge surround the Baton Rouge Depot and are within five miles of it.

Geographical and Climatic Characterization

The Baton Rouge Depot lies within the Gulf Coastal Plain. The Mississippi River lies seven miles to the west and the Gulf of Mexico 85 miles to the south. The land elevation is approximately 50 feet above sea level. The Depot is underlain by Pleistocene terrace deposits under which lie slightly older deposits consisting of alternating beds of sand and clay with some occurrence of gravel. The deposits form a wedge that dips and thickens towards the Gulf.

In order to prevent flooding on the Depot, several drainage ditches run through the property to channel any storm water and discharge to the outfalls. The channels divert surface waters from the stockpile storage areas into Hurricane Creek, immediately to the north. Hurricane Creek empties into the Comite River, approximately two miles from the Depot. The Comite River merges with the Amite River, which then discharges into the Mississippi River.

Flora common to the area include loblolly and short leaf pines in the upland forests, and trees of the oak-gum-cypress association in the lower lying wetlands. Examples of flora around the Baton Rouge Depot include American elm, flowering dogwood, deciduous holly, bald cypress, eastern cottonwood, live oak, longleaf pine, short leaf pine, sycamore, water hickory, willow oak, black walnut, southern witch hazel, peat moss, blackberry, cattail, great bulrush, Johnson Grass, sedges, vetch and an assortment of ferns and grasses.

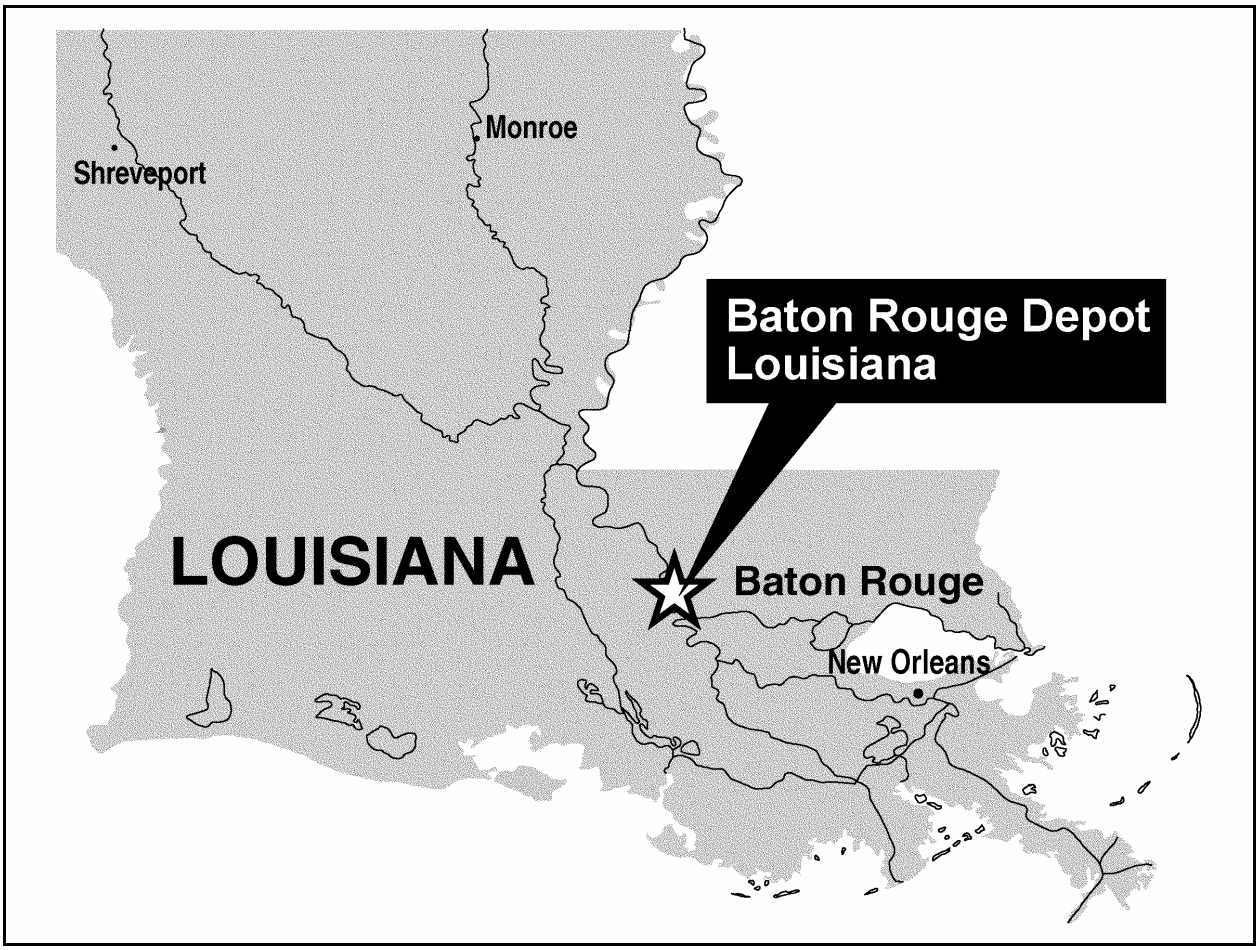

Figure 2. Location of the
Baton Rouge Depot within Louisiana

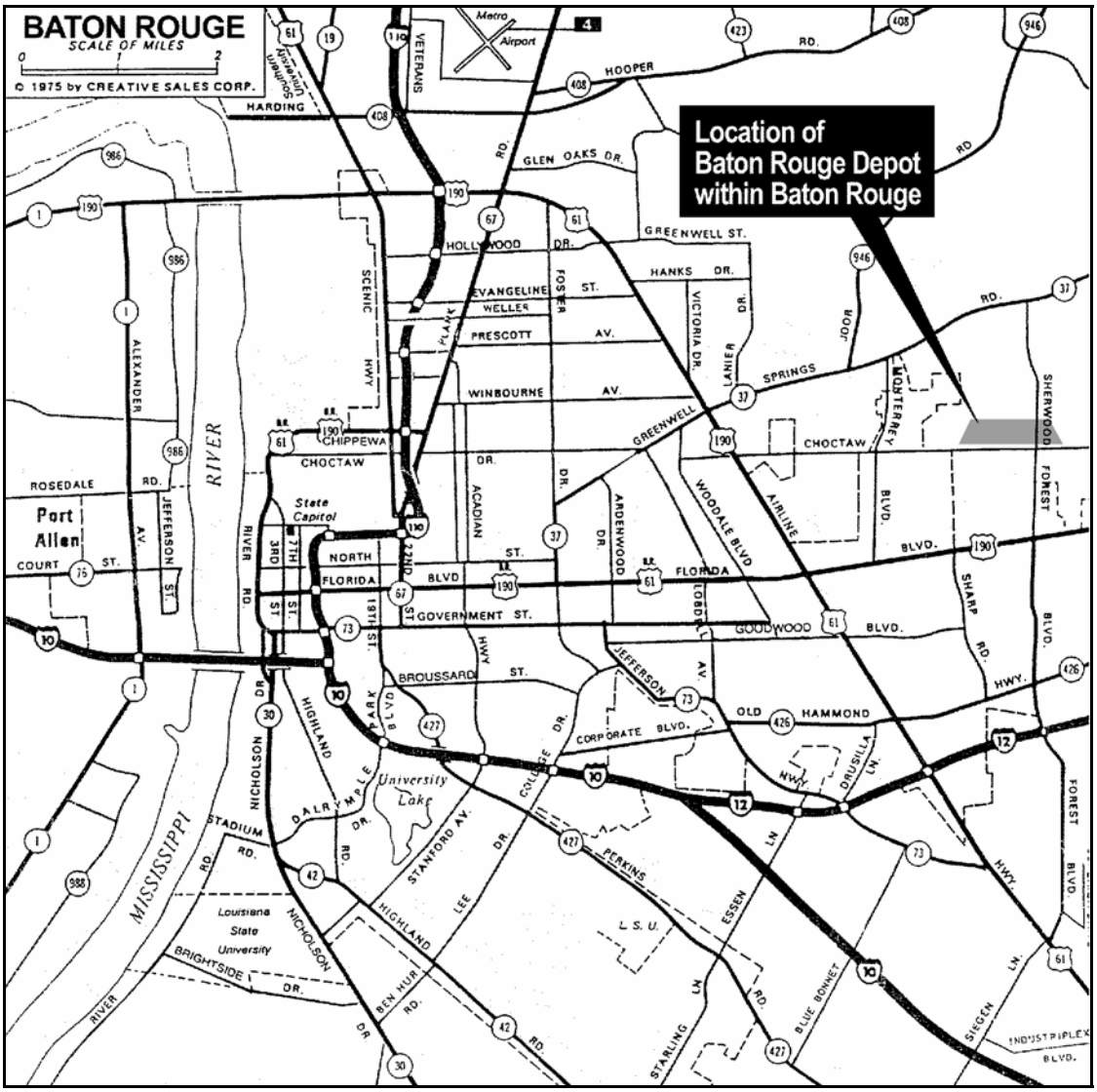

Figure 3. Location of the
Baton Rouge Depot within Baton Rouge, Louisiana
(not to scale)

Section 5: Public Environmental Interests

The information contained in this section was gathered from face-to-face interviews with 14 local officials, regulators, representatives of business and industry, and Depot neighbors. This information reflects community interest in environmental issues in general, and the Defense Installation Restoration Program at the Baton Rouge Depot in particular. The interviews were conducted on October 29-30, 2002. (See Appendix A for a list of community citizens interviewed.)

Depot-Community Relations

Given the strategic nature of the Defense National Stockpile Center's mission over the last 50 years, it is to be expected that the Depot's profile in the community would be relatively low. When interviewees were asked whether they knew what activities were carried out at the Depot, only four responded that they did. These interviewees had business, regulatory or other relationships with the Depot that required an understanding of what goes on there. However, the remaining ten interviewees had either no knowledge of what the Depot did or just a rudimentary understanding that it was some sort of government facility that stored bauxite. Two responded that they thought the Depot was a General Services Administration facility. Similarly, most respondents had little knowledge of the Depot's past history, noting only that it has been in Baton Rouge for a long time because the red mounds of bauxite have been there as long as anyone can remember. The interviewees believed that their fellow citizens had a similar understanding of the Depot - that is, it is a mystery to most. When asked what Baton Rouge citizens' perception of the Depot was, most respondents replied that only long-time residents or those living or working in the immediate vicinity would have any familiarity with its activities.

Nearly all respondents reported confidence that the Depot was doing a good job despite its low profile in the community in the past. Many respondents drive by it on a regular basis because it is located on a main thoroughfare. Several noted that the facility appeared well-kept and neat. Two interviewees responded that they couldn't answer with either confidence or concern about the facility because they lacked the knowledge about it. The only concern voiced regarded an incident that took place during the loading of bauxite for a shipment. Some of the trucks spilled material (essentially clay), causing a mess on the streets.

Although few interviewees have had occasion to contact Depot officials about activities at the facility, those who did reported that response was excellent. Public officials, whether they were regulators or those with interests in the disposition of the property, all reported that Depot officials were extremely responsive. Neighbors who raised issues regarding bauxite dust or material spilling from transport trucks reported that the depot manager addressed the problems immediately.

Several questions that were raised related to what type of information the interviewees (and by extension, the community) would like to see. Most replied that fact sheets outlining the schedule of remediation activities were of most interest, because those activities relate to final closure. When asked whether they would be willing to serve on a Restoration Advisory Board, most indicated that they would. However, their general interest lay not so much in the environmental

restoration process, but in the future use of the property once the Defense National Stockpile Center turned it back to the General Services Administration. Several interviewees from the public sector noted that some of the property had already been turned over to local governments for use as park department property and a maintenance facility. They remarked that the property was in very good shape when they received it.

Although most interviewees did not foresee an occasion to review the official documents related to the Depot installation, most believed that the current repository, the Greenwood Springs Regional Branch library, was adequate. Several mentioned that a web site would be more convenient for many people and might promote more interest and inquiry.

A number of interviewees expressed appreciation for being included in the Community Relations Plan process. Several remarked that the PowerPoint briefing given by the Depot manager on the Depot's history and current restoration activities was well appreciated, as this was their first introduction to Depot activities. Several also noted that neighborhood business and citizen associations might also like to be briefed on Depot activities at their scheduled meetings.

Public Environmental Interests

When asked whether they were concerned about environmental issues in and around the community, all but one of the interviewees replied that they were. Also, there was an almost unanimous consensus that the level of community interest is very high regarding environmental issues in Baton Rouge and the Mississippi River corridor from Shreveport to the Gulf of Mexico. When asked why, those interviewed replied that the concentration of petrochemical plants were the source of significant contamination in the corridor. Serious concerns about pollution of the air, water, and soil were cited as reasons why the corridor has been named "Cancer Alley."

When asked whether there was a significant local media interest in environmental issues, respondents again declared an almost unanimous "yes." Local media is intensely interested in environmental issues in the Baton Rouge area, particularly as they apply to the local petrochemical industry. There was no strong preference for any particular news outlet when it came to environmental news coverage, and most respondents rated coverage "about equal." However, a few did prefer *The Advocate*, the local daily newspaper.

Section 6: Community Relations Activities and Timing

To meet the information desires of the community and to allow Baton Rouge area residents to participate in the decision-making process, the Defense National Stockpile Center may schedule community relations activities throughout the Installation Restoration Program process at the Baton Rouge Depot. These activities comply with the community involvement requirements of the National Contingency Plan and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, commonly called Superfund. We will review this Community Relations Plan throughout the Installation Restoration Program process to ensure that it continues to meet the public's information needs.

Highlights of Program

The activities associated with this Community Relations Plan (CRP) are designed to keep area residents informed of cleanup actions and allow them ongoing opportunities to participate in the decision-making process. The Depot will conduct community relations activities that coincide with technical activities to ensure that the public receives information in a timely manner.

The Depot's CRP serves as a planning document for community relations activities designed to inform and involve the public. It is a living document that guides the Depot through the ongoing process of outreach and communication to the community. The CRP activities could include some or all of the following:

- **Information Repositories (IRs)** - An Information Repository is a required project file for public use that contains site information, documents on site activities and general information about the cleanup program. Technical summaries, site reports and fact sheets are included. The purpose of these files is to allow the public open and convenient access to site-related documents so they may stay better informed about the cleanup process. (Refer to Appendix B for the location of the Depot's IR.)

- **Mailing List** – We have compiled an initial mailing list of individuals and organizations interested in Installation Restoration Program activities at the Baton Rouge Depot. Other individuals and organizations that wish to be included in our mailings should contact Mr. Ronnie Favors at the Baton Rouge Depot, (225) 389-0278. (See Appendix C for the current mailing list.)

- **Community Meetings** - Community meetings provide an open forum for information exchange between the Depot, other agencies, the media and the public. These meetings would inform area residents of the results of environmental studies and provide a forum for community members to ask questions or offer comments and suggestions on our findings. After the meetings, minutes are prepared and made available to the public at future Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meetings and in the Information Repositories.

- **Fact Sheets/Newsletters/Other** - The Depot is committed to providing simple, clear explanations of findings, risk information and remedial technologies in the form of fact sheets, newsletters and progress reports to address concerns expressed by the community. Community members are encouraged to request information. This information will also be placed in the Information Repositories.

- **Public Comment Periods** - Following the publication of environmental cleanup decision documents, the public will have a 30-day period to review and provide comments on the document or selected cleanup method. Public comment meetings will be held during required time periods for environmental cleanup documents. The public will be notified of these meetings through the local media. They will be held at a time and place convenient to the general public. Minutes of these meetings will be prepared and made available to the public at RAB (Restoration Advisory Board) meetings and in the Information Repositories.

- **Restoration Advisory Board** – If there is significant public interest, the Defense National Stockpile Center may form a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) through which area residents can participate in the Installation Restoration Program. This group would review the technical information developed during and following the Remedial Investigation. The Board would provide an open forum for discussion and exchange of information between the public and the government agencies involved. Its members would be asked to assist the Depot in sharing information with the local community. Included in this group would be leaders of local community groups, citizen representatives and local public officials.

Planned Community Relations Activities

- Conduct public meetings during public comment periods for environmental cleanup decision documents as required.

- Prepare responsiveness summaries following public comment periods for the proposed plans.

- Provide responses to written and oral comments from public comment periods. Comments will be considered and incorporated, as appropriate, and attached to final documents such as Records of Decision (RODs).

- Make copies of the RODs available for public review at the local Information Repositories after RODs are approved and signed by the EPA and prior to the commencement of the Remedial Action. A Notice of Availability for the ROD will be published in local newspapers that will also summarize the basis for and purpose of the selected action.

- Revise the Community Relations Plan when actions have occurred that change the Depot's approach to community relations, such as activities appropriate for the Remedial Design/Remedial Action phase. Revisions to the Community Relations Plan should update facts and verify information; assess the community relations program to date and indicate what approach the Depot should take; develop a strategy to prepare the community for a future role in the environmental cleanup process; and conduct additional community interviews, if necessary.

For Additional Information

The point of contact for all inquiries related to Installation Restoration Program activities at the Baton Rouge Depot is:

Mr. Ronnie Favors
Baton Rouge Depot
Defense National Supply Center
2695 North Sherwood Forest Drive
Baton Rouge, LA 70914
Phone: (225) 389-0278

Additional information related to the Installation Restoration Program activities may be requested from:

DNSC Public Affairs
Attn: Environmental Division
8725 John J. Kingman Road
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060-6223
Telephone: (703) 767-4430

Appendix A:
Community Relations Plan
Interviewees

The following 14 people were interviewed during the preparation of this Community Relations Plan. The Defense National Stockpile Center recognizes their individual contributions to this effort and appreciates their involvement.

Kathy Hanson, Landscape Architect
Baton Rouge Parks and Recreation Commission (BREC)
P.O. Box 15887
Baton Rouge, LA 70895

Sharon Broome, State Representative-District 29
P.O. Box 52783
6315 Greenwell Street, Suite 4
Baton Rouge, LA 70892

Jerald Pellar, Chocktaw Area Merchants Association
Emco
8900 S. Chocktaw
Baton Rouge, LA 70815

Celeste Bonnecaze
Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Environmental Assessment
P.O. Box 82178
Baton Rouge, LA 70884-2178

Martha Tassin, Councilwoman-District 6
10432 East Grandeur
Baton Rouge, LA 70815

Don Powers, Executive Vice President, Greater Baton Rouge Chamber of Commerce
564 Laurel Street
Baton Rouge, LA 70801-1808

Jeff Fluhr, Associate Executive Director
Downtown Development District
227 Florida Street
Baton Rouge, LA 70801

Bob Keich
Ashland Chemical Company
11109 S. Chocktaw
Baton Rouge, LA 70815

Robert Drago
Baton Rouge Department of Public Works
4445 Plank Road
Baton Rouge, LA 70805

Glenn Perrin, Baton Rouge Department of Public Works
4445 Plank Road
Baton Rouge, LA 70805

Lillian Grossley, President
Park Forest Citizens' Association
Baton Rouge, LA 70814

Paul Heitman
U.S. General Services Administration
707 Florida St.
Baton Rouge, LA 70801

Mary Lee Orr, Executive Director
Louisiana Environmental Action Network
P.O. Box 66323
Baton Rouge, LA 70896

Rebecca Gurdiss
Louisiana Environmental Action Network
P.O. Box 66323
Baton Rouge, LA 70896

Appendix B:
Information Repositories

The public information files for the Baton Rouge Depot Installation Restoration Program are held at:

Greenwood Springs Regional Branch
East Baton Rouge Parish Library
11300 Greenwell Springs Road
Baton Rouge, LA 70814

Phone (225) 274-4450

Attn: Reference Librarian

Defense Logistics Agency
Defense National Stockpile Center
2695 N. Sherwood Forest
Baton Rouge, LA 70814

Phone (225) 389-0278

Distribution Facilities Manager: Mr. Ronnie L. Favors

Appendix C:
Mailing List

The following individuals, agencies and organizations comprise our initial mailing list. These individuals and organizations will receive information, as it becomes available, on Installation Restoration Program activities at the Baton Rouge Depot. Other individuals or organizations wishing to be included on the mailing list should contact Ronnie Favors at (225) 389-0278.

Key Community Leaders and Interested Parties

City of Baton Rouge/East Baton Rouge Consolidated Government

Bobby Simpson, Mayor-President
222 St. Louis Street
3rd Floor
Baton Rouge, LA 70802
(225) 389-3100

Martha Tassin
Councilwoman-Dist. 6
10432 East Grandeur
Baton Rouge, LA 70815
(225) 928-3804

State of Louisiana Elected Officials

Sharon Westin Broome
State Representative, Dist. 29
6315 Greenwell St.
Baton Rouge, LA 70892
(225) 359-9352

Murphy J. Foster
Governor
P.O. Box 94004
Baton Rouge, LA 70804
(318) 828-2290

Federal Elected Officials

U.S. Senator John Breaux
2237 S. Acadian Thruway, Ste. 802
Baton Rouge, LA 70808
(225) 248-0104

U.S. Representative Richard Baker (Dist. 6)
5555 Hilton Ave., #100
Baton Rouge, LA 70808
(225) 929-7711

U.S. Senator Mary Landrieu
707 Florida St., #326
Baton Rouge, LA 70801
(225) 389-0395

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality

Celeste Bonnecaze
Office of Environmental Assessment
Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
PO Box 82178
Baton Rouge, LA 70884-2178
(225) 765-0602

Media

The Advocate
525 Lafayette
Baton Rouge, LA 70821
(225) 383-1111

Louisiana Public Broadcasting
7733 Perkins Road
Baton Rouge, LA 70810
(225) 767-5660

WBRZ-TV
1650 Highland Road
Baton Rouge, LA 70802
(225) 387-2222

WFAB-TV
844 Government Street
Baton Rouge, LA 70802
(225) 383-9999

WBTR-TV
914 N. Foster drive
Baton Rouge, LA 70806
(225) 928-3146

WGMB-TV
5220 Essen Lane
Baton Rouge, LA 70809
(225) 769-0044

WIBR-AM
650 Woodale Ave.
Baton Rouge, LA 70806
(225) 926-1106

WJBO-AM
5555 Hilton Ave.
Baton Rouge, LA 70808
(225) 231-1860

WLPB-TV
7733 Perkins Road
Baton Rouge, LA 70810
(225) 767-5660

Appendix D:
Glossary

Comment Period: A period, usually 30 days, when members of the public review and comment on specific documents or proposed actions.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA): A federal law, often called Superfund, enacted by Congress in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA).

Decision Document: A formal published record of a significant decision made regarding an Installation Restoration Program site. Decision Documents are prepared when a site requires no further action or when a site remediation method has been selected.

Focused Feasibility Study: The Focused Feasibility Study is used to select the most appropriate remedial alternative for a site, to prepare cost estimates and to initiate the remedial design. When circumstances limit the number of available options, and therefore the number of available alternatives developed, a Focused Feasibility Study, focusing on two or three alternatives, may be applicable.

Groundwater: Water beneath the earth's surface, found in soil, sand and other porous substances. Groundwater may be pumped to the surface and used as a source of drinking water or for irrigation.

Hydrogeologic Study: The study of the geology of groundwater, with particular emphasis on the chemistry and movement of water.

Information Repository: A place where current information, technical reports and reference documents concerning a Defense National Stockpile Center Installation Restoration Program site are stored. The Information Repository is usually in a public library near the Depot and is available for public access and review.

Installation Restoration Program (IRP): A Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act environmental cleanup program. It was established to identify, assess, investigate and clean up substances at past disposal and spill sites.

Monitoring Well: A well used to collect groundwater samples for water quality analysis or to measure groundwater levels. A monitoring well can also be a well drilled at a hazardous waste site to collect groundwater samples for the purpose of physical, chemical or biological analysis to determine the amounts, types and distribution of substances in the groundwater beneath or migrating from a site.

Preliminary Assessment (PA): The first phase of the Defense National Stockpile Center's Installation Restoration Program. It consists primarily of past and present Depot employee interviews and a thorough review of operational and historic records of the Depot. This assessment discovers if potential environmental impacts exist on the Depot. If further study is needed, a Site Inspection is conducted.

Remedial Action (RA): The actual construction or implementation of the remedy selected to contain, control or remediate an identified site. This action follows the Remedial Design phase of the Installation Restoration Program.

Remedial Design (RD): The development of technical specifications and engineering design necessary to carry out a Remedial Action.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS): Investigation and analytical studies conducted at an Installation Restoration Program site. The investigation and study fully define the type and extent of the environmental impacts, establish criteria for Remedial Action at the site, identify and screen potential alternative remedies and analyze the technologies and costs related to each potential alternative remedy.

Site Inspection (SI): The second phase of the Installation Restoration Program. A Site Inspection begins if the Preliminary Assessment suggests the existence of environmental impacts at a particular site. This second phase involves on-scene inspection and sampling of soil, surface water and groundwater. The samples are analyzed to confirm the presence or absence of environmental impacts.

Solvent: A liquid substance that dissolves or disperses other substances.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA): A federal law enacted by Congress in 1986. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act amended the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980. This Act sets cleanup standards that strongly favor permanent remedies, gives the Environmental Protection Agency more control over cleanup procedures and involves states and the public in the cleanup decision-making process. This Act sets health and safety standards for workers at cleanup sites.

Surface Water: Ground-level bodies of water, such as rivers, lakes and streams.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA): The primary federal agency responsible for enforcement of federal laws protecting the environment.